

been very foolish according to his tenets in divulging their discoveries for the sake of science, they should have all had a good string attachment of a monetary character, and if such had been the case our author would have been obliged, we fear, to go into another field of lucrative inventions.

We are in the light of Dr. Keeley's ethical non-culture obliged to consign his theory and book to the class of chimerical inventions, not worthy of consideration further than a condemnation which he evidently invites and would label persecution.

There is a "grand old profession" however, and always will be, whose purpose is to work for others and who do not invent. This "grand old profession" does not, nor ever will include the Keeley's or any other theory or remedial inventor. We are positive also that in quoting the Divine laws that our author is not acquainted with the parable of the good Samaritan, or the commands of the Saviour, "Do unto others as you would have them do." In endeavoring to bring Scripture to bear upon his sordid argument he induces the X rays upon the "talent in the napkin," and the monument of praise to "Thou good and faithful servant." No, Dr. Keeley, your secret remedies and your inventive theories may bring you millions, but your "creed" and "greed" will never come within the ethics of "the grand old profession" even if you really were good enough to divulge the mystery of what you have lead many to believe you have invented.

ELECTRICITY IN ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS. By Edwin J. Houston, Ph.D., and A. E. Kennelly, Sc.D. The W. J. Johnston Co., New York Company.

This little volume is one of the elementary electro-series published by the Johnston Company, and is intended to supply a want in presenting to the profession reliable information as to the physics of electricity so far as it is practical and necessary in the various forms of apparatus used in medicine or surgery. The authors aim to explain along analogous lines the phenomena of electricity that pertains to electrostatic electric, or the magnetic circuits, that, is the circuitual method and divests the subject of unnecessary speculation, and deals solely with the current itself in all its variations of direction, force and regularity. It, without question, is a book that appeals to the teacher as a worthy text book. It will give no wrong inferences, nor does it in the description of various forms of apparatus deal with anything but what is absolutely essential to illustrate a point to be made. It is not therefore the harbinger of an advertisement and the points of illustration are so simple that those desirous of selecting various batteries, or forms of electrical apparatus have no difficulty in understanding what is necessary for a suitable instrument. It is a desirable book for those who know nothing of physics. It is, however, by no means a primer, it is advanced to a degree that one must read very carefully. It will prove of decided benefit to those who wish to start right, before taking up the medical side of the subject.

#### THE APRIL MONIST.

The April *Monist* opens with two articles on Roentgen's X rays, by leading European scientists. Prof. Ernst Mach, of Vienna, describes a method of applying the new rays to an old device invented by him for

taking stereoscopic or solid pictures of objects. The usual Roentgen pictures appear flat. By the suggestive modification of this process they are made to appear in solid relief like real objects. Professor Schubert, of Hamburg, writes at length on the X rays, reviews in simple language their history, embracing the researches of Faraday, Geissler, Hittorf, Pluecker, Crookes, Lenard, and Roentgen, discusses the physical character of the rays, and lastly expounds the methods of work so successfully employed in the Hamburg State-Laboratory. Two beautiful actinograms accompany this article—one of a fish with shells in its intestines, and one of a lady's hand into which a needle had been run. No article has appeared on this subject more adapted to the popular comprehension.

Edward Atkinson of Boston, practical financier and economist, writes a timely article on *The Philosophy of Money*. He has compressed a wonderful amount of logic and facts into the brief space of this essay, which should be read by all who are desirous of knowing the origin, history, and purpose of our mediums of exchange. A well-known Polish philosopher, W. Lutoslawski, of Kazan University, Russia, makes his début to the American public in a striking and original article, *In Search of True Beings*, wherein he describes the philosophy of Polish individualism.

Remarkably fine is the contribution, *From Animal to Man*, by Prof. Joseph Le Conte of Berkeley, California. Prof. Joseph Le Conte is one of the foremost scientists and thinkers of America and his work has all the marks of high native talent and broad scientific culture. His article traces in a lucid manner the differences and common features of animal and human intelligence. The same spirit of philosophical culture pervades the article by Prof. J. Clark Murray on *The Dualistic Conception of Nature*, which depicts clearly and tersely the fortunes of dualistic notions both in philosophy and in religion. More profound and technical in the article *Nature and the Individual Mind*, by Prof. Kurd Lasswitz, a noted German philosopher, who treats in a masterly fashion one of the most abstruse and difficult of philosophical problems.

The last article is a discussion of *The Nature of Pleasure and Pain*, by Dr. Paul Carus, with particular reference to the theory of the famous psychologist, Prof. Th. Ribot.

The usual Literary Correspondence from foreign countries and a rich selection of book notices, etc., conclude this number, which takes equal rank with the brilliant numbers that have preceded it and on which have appeared the names of Weismann, Ribot, Topinard, Lombroso, Romanes, and Lloyd Morgan. The Open Court Publishing Co. : Chicago and London.